TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1856.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Cass made a speech on the subject of Central American affairs; and an adjournment until Thursday took place.

In the House of Representatives, one vote only was taken for Speaker, showing that, apparently, the election of a presiding officer is as far distant as heretofore. Resolutions, each for the adoption of the plurality rule, were rejected.

#### PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA-THE PARSON'S CASE.

Serious difficulties are likely to arise between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, out of the case of James Parsons, jr., for attempting to seize his fugitive slave. He has been indicted in a Pennsylvania court for kidnapping, and held to bail in the sum of \$2,000. The punishment for kidnapping is confinement in the penitentiary.

That an attempt to recover one's own slave paper in arguing. But it is apprehended that Parsons may be convicted of the charge so unjustly brought against him, and subjected to the ignominious punishment prescribed for that

The whole subject has, within the last few days, been brought before the Virginia Legislature, and gave rise to a long, warm, and able debate. In the popular branch of the Legislature a disposition to resort to extreme measures was evinced, and resolutions were passed which treated this outrage on Parsons, if carried out to conviction, as a cause of war between the

The other branch of the Legislature (the Senate) viewed the matter more calmly. While every proper disposition to protect Mr. Parsons and every other citizen of Virginia was manifested, a large majority of the senators opposed, at present, the adoption of rigorous measures. They were content to request or require that Mr. Parsons shall not appear to answer the charge preferred against him, and that the State of Virginia shall be responsible for the susa in which he was bailed.

The bill, as passed, is a substitute for the original bill, and omits all reference to calling upon the military in a certain contingency, but provides that all money paid by Virginia, on behalf of Parsons, shall be demanded of Penn sylvania, and in case the latter shall hereafter imprison Parsons and refuse to release him. the Governor of Virginia shall immediately convene the Legislature. The bill is made applicable to all future similar cases.

Such is the bill, we believe, as it passed the Senate. Whether it has yet been acted upon by the House, we are yet to learn.

We are informed, however, that Mr. Parsons that the Governor of Virginia has appointed John Randolph Tucker, esq., his counsel, on behalf of the State.

authorities of Pennsylvania will lead to serious difficulties between the two States. It is a Legislature of Pennsylvania is Democratic; and wherever Democracy is in the ascendant, there we may look for respect for the rights of property and fidelity to the Constitution.

#### SENATOR TOOMBS'S LECTURE AT BOSTON.

We notice that the Boston papers give us some account of the reception of Senator Toombs and his lecture on slavery.

We do not doubt, from the ability of the Senator from Georgia, that his lecture will become the text-book of national men at the North, from which, in all future discussions, they may draw arguments.

Until we receive a copy of the lecture, we cannot so pertinently comment on it as we should wish.

We doubt not that this lecture will be more generally read at the North than anything which ever emanated from a Southern source on the same subject. It will give many views new to most people at the North, and Robert Gateau, the auctioneer. will show to them that what they have hitherto considered so clear, is in reality a question of extreme delicacy and danger; and we doubt not that many who hitherto have had little toleration for the South holding negroes in slavery, will come to the conclusion that were they themselves in the South, they would hesitate long before they would adopt the course will ask themselves how it so imperatively concerns them to interfere in this matter which in no wise affects them, as to compel them to which must of necessity force an alienation, bringing with it no doubtful disasters, but enduring and fatal evils. They will reflect and ask themselves, what they would gain by success in manumitting the slaves of the South. They will ask themselves, if any benefits certain to arise can equal the certain deluge of mischief which would ensue upon success.

They will say to themselves, if we allow slavery to go into new States, it will be no more than would happen upon a peaceable dissolution of the Union, giving to each State its proportion of land in reference to popular representation. Why, then, should we refuse, in the bands of brotherhood, that which we would allow at its dissolution?

If it were certain that every State would come in with slavery, it would only be as it was when the Constitution was formed; not only so, but express provision was then made to augment the number of slave States, and to this provision every one from the free States suba change of residence for those who are already | lous people who sell them in our markets. slaves?

by allowing to the South their constitutional and as easily domesticated. rights, they in no way compromit their opposition to slavery, but show that their sense of suffer from the unexampled rigors of the season,

duty and of justice are clear and have full how cruel must be the sufferings of the poor

The Boston Post of the 25th says: "The discourse of Hon. Robert Toombs, on the attentively by a large and crowded audience. It was a bold and manly effort; strong in its constitutional argument; cogent, and clear, and accurate, in its historical statements; and eloquent and impressive throughout. In the course of the lecture he gave a powerful vin-dication of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and predicted that when the day of prejudice and passion shall have passed, thousands of good men, who now believe this measure to have been wrong, would reverse their judgment. Mr. Toombs gave the constitutional and historical portions with great force; and it would be well for the whole country if such facts as he detailed, as to our government, could be more fully understood than they are.'

#### DEFEAT OF HIS EBONY MAJESTY SOULOUQUE.

His charcoal majesty of Hayti, the imperial, but odorous Soulouque, has met with a defeat at the hands of the Dominicans, which, no doubt, will alarm all negrodom and penetrate with grief and mortification the inmost hearts of sympathising abolitionists.

As is known to our readers, that ambitious buck negro Soulouque, who for some years has been at the head of the Havtians, has ambitiously sought to reduce into subjection, or, that failing, to crush out his more civilized and enlightened neighbors, the Dominicans, who is not kidnapping we will not waste ink and have a growing and prosperous Republic right under the flat nose of his sable majesty.

Like all monarchs, whether black or white, Soulouque abhors the very name of Republic, and he has employed both treachery and force to break down the Dominican Government. He lately marched with an army of 30,000

against the Dominicans, intending to overwhelm and crush them. How he succeeded. the following will relate:

"From Mirabelais, a detachment of about four thousand was ordered to take a southern road, with a few provisions, and to rejoin the Emperor near Azua. All we know of them further is, that soon after crossing the lines, they were met by a body of Dominicans, when the regiment of Jamel, which was in advance, broke at the first fire, and precipitated them selves on the rear, which caused a general rout. They were commanded by old General Garat, of this place, said to be the best cavalry office in the army, who, with several of his officers, was killed on the spot. The troops have gone where they please. But the great misfortune was with the main body under the Emperor, consisting of about eighteen thousand which took the road to Las Caobas. When near this place, in an open field, but near a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans of about four hundred men, with a

at this time was as follows: The advanced guard was commanded by General Valentine. (a Domincian refugee) with old General Thironge, of Port au Prince, on the right, and the Aux Cayes troops on the left, in all about 2,000 men. In the rear of these came the Emperor's elite, with the Emperor in person, his staff, all his ministers, his treasure-chest-after these came the main body. The advanced guard continued to move forward until within gunshot of the Dominicians, when they made a halt, and cried 'Vive L'Empereur!' several times, and were so often answered by the Dominicians; but for whom the latter hurraed, nobody seems to know. The Dominican commander then has gone to Pennsylvania to stand trial, and advanced in front of his troops, and Valentine did the same to meet him. After talking some time, (what they said is not known,) they We do not hesitate to express the opinion the Aux Caves troops commenced firing, with Josephine Louisa Lee, daughter of Madame the

name I forget, but the same who shot those fit subject of congratulation that the present prisoners in prison at Aux Cayes a few years December, at 1 o'clock precisely.' ago, then mounted a horse, and called to the

but escaped. "Meanwhile, the Aux Cayes troops, throw ing away their guns and baggage, continued their retreat, turning and carrying along with them other troops, until finally the greater part of the army had taken to flight, leaving the Emperor and his staff almost alone. Valentine and Thirlonge now came up, hard pushed by the Dominicians, when they and the Emperor and all with him took into a by path, and finally succeeded in getting clear off through the woods and escaping from the Dominicans. But the old man ran a narrow chance. They were once within a few feet of him, and he was only saved by Thirlonge and other officers of

his staff, several of whom lost their lives." The Dominicans pursued the retreating Haytians some miles, until they were finally checked and driven back by the Garde Nationale of Port au Prince, commanded by

The army has lost everything. The Emperor is said to have had with him, in his treasure-chest, \$3,000,000 in currency, and \$80,000 Spanish. All this is lost, with the guns, ammunition and provisions, and other baggage and money. The retreating troops have thrown away their arms. The Emperor is said to have reached Bonheur, a small place some sixty miles from the Cape, with about a thousand men. The Aux Cayes troops, with they have hitherto so strenuously urged They some others, have arrived back at Los Caobas, to the number of 1,500. The Emperor has sent them orders to join him at Bonheur, which they have refused to do. Whether he will march against them, or they against him, does resort to measures of hostility to the South, not yet seem to be settled. Where the rest of the grand army is, no one knows but them-

non\_It seems to be as difficult for it to stop snowing as it is to effect an organization of the the more gratifying. House of Representatives. Sunday and yesterday there was an almost constant fall of snow. It sometimes descended in large fleecy flakes, sometimes in little hard icy particles. line, will leave Liverpool for New York, on her This protracted spell of bad weather entails first voyage across the Atlantic. She is an much suffering on man and beast. Wild animals and birds suffer greatly from the unusual rigors of the season. Food, which it is difficult for them to get at any time, it now impossible for them to procure. Sportsmen have much cause to fear that the partridges, rabbits, and other game, will be greatly diminished, if not altogether destroyed. Dead birds and animals are said to be picked up in great numbers all over the country. This no doubt accounts in a great measure for the number of them that are seen hanging up at all the eating houses. Either menade from stem to stern, along the roof of scribed. Why, then, should they now seek to starved or frozen to death, they are, it is to be dissolve the Union, when all that is claimed is feared, made a matter of trade by unscrupu-

Those gentlemen who live in the country, Sober reason must come to the rescue of and indulge in the manly and delightful sports the North; and its candid men, how insupera- of the field, would do well to seek out and probly soever opposed to slavery, will perceive that | vide for the partridges. They are easily captured

But if the birds and other wild creatures

who have neither clothes to cover them, fire to warm, nor food to save them from starving. It makes the heart sad to think of the number subject of slavery, last evening, was listened to of the sick, of the helpless women and the still Joint Resolution in relation to Commodore more helpless children, who are exposed to every form of privation. It is to be hoped into the hearts of those who rejoice in this world's goods to visit and relieve them.

A despatch, dated at Jackson, Mississippi, announces the election of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, now Secretary of War, to the United States Senate, by a majority of 58 votes. He will succeed the Hon. STEPHEN ADAMS, the present Senator, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1857, at which time the presidential term of the Cabinet also ex-

# Slavery at the South.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who is evidently deeply imbued with abolitic has lately visited New Orleans. He describes, quite pleasantly, the features of Southernscenery, and is incontinently led into the fol-

lowing admission in regard to Southern Slavery: "After getting below Vicksburg our passen gers began to leave us, and on the last day there were many interesting scenes, as the planters, with their families and servants landed at their several homes on the river bank. The steamboat bell rings, and by the time the boat has swung round and fastened to the shore, twenty or thirty negroes-men, women and children-come running down the bank to meet massa and mistress. Bidding farewell to their friends, of two weeks' acquaintance on the boat, they follow their trunks and boxes to the landing, where every slave takes them by the hand and welcomes them home, seemingly with as much affection as they would father and

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. James M. Morrison, surveyor of the customs at New Albany, Indiana, vice John B. Norman,

Charles K. Loomis, collector of the customs at Sackett's harbor, New York, vice Thomas S. Hall, removed.

Another Fact for the Abolitionists. The following paragraph from the Natchez Free Trader, of the 8th, goes to illustrate the abolition doctrine of freedom upon compulsion, and how it is appreciated by the objects of their philanthrophy:

"AN INCIDENT THAT BEARS ITS OWN COMMENT. -Isaac, a body servant of General Quitman, arrived home a few days since. Shortly after the General reached Washington City, Isaac expressed a great desire to return home to Mississippi. Upon being pressed for his reasons for so sudden a wish, he told his master that he had been repeatedly beset by two white men, from Boston, who urged him to accept their aid to run from his master. He stated that he was afraid that he would be kidnapped into freedom as he believed the two men were capable of any atrocity. The General gave Isaac a pass, with which he safely reached home, to his infinite

An American Baroness.—The following invitation card announced in Paris an interesting, if not important fact :

"The Baron Louis de Waechter, Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Wurtemburg, has the honor to inform you of the marriage of Monsieur the Baron Auguste de Waechter, his brother, Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Wurtemburg, and Envoy Extraordinary separated, each returning to his troops, but on | and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the way the Dominican fired his pistol when the Emperor of France, with Madomoiselle that any maltreatment of Mr. Parsons by the out orders, on the Dominicans, who returned Widow Lee, (of New York,) and invites you to esent at the nuptial benediction, which "An officer of the Aux Cayes regiment, whose | will be given them at the Church of the Redemption, Rue Chauchat, Thursday, 20th of

The match between the Baron Waechter and troops to follow him-and they did so, with a Miss Lee, now the Baroness Waechter, was rush, throwing themselves back on the main | made up last summer at the Springs of Baden. body of the Haytian army, which was at the and aside from the Baron's title and the lady's same time charged by the Domicans. . A con- hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the match siderable number of Haytians were killed, and was an agreeable one to both parties. The Valentine and Thirlonge were both wounded, Baron Waechter is about forty years of age .-New York Express.

> GENERAL SHIELDS .- The Winona Argus of the 9th instant says:

"This gallant old soldier, and accomplished gentleman and statesman, paid Winona a brief visit last week. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres at the land office, just like any other old warrior, with his land warrant gives him for military services in behalf of the United States. Faribault, a famous old pioneer and Indian trader, pre-empted on the same day."

THE LAW OF THE STREET .- Referring to the recent case in Boston, in which the right to the road was contested, the Providence Journal remarks:

"In crossing the street, at a regular crossing intended for foot passengers, the road belongs to the man on foot, and THE CARRIAGE MUST GO AT SUCH A PACE AS WILL NOT ENDANGER HIM. In crossing the middle of the street where there is no paved crossing, it is different; but even there, the driver is bound not only to proceed at a moderate pace, but with due caution."

The election in Middletown on Monday resulted in the complete success of the democ racy, who elected their mayor, eight of the nine councilmen, and three of the four aldermen. The election was hotly contested, and the vote one of the largest ever polled at a city election. For mayor, the vote stood-Edwin F. Johnson. dem., 234, Benjamin Douglass, opp., 218. Mr. Douglass has been mayor of the city for several years past, and was the strongest candidate that could have been presented in opposition to the democracy. He combined every shade of the opposition, and his defeat is therefore all

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP PERSIA, -We see it stated that to-day the new royal mail steamer Persia, Captain Judkins, of the Cunard iron vessel, and the largest steamer afloat. It is expected she will perform the voyage in seven or eight days. On her recent trip from Greenock to Liverpool, it is said she averaged sixteen knots an hour. A Liverpool lette

According to the government rule of admeasurement her power is equal to that of 900 horses. According to the plan laid down in Earl Hardwick's bill, 1,200 horses, and according to James Watt's old established rule of 33,000 lbs. per horse, she would work up to 4,000 or 5,000 horses. She has seven watertight compartments; separate sleeping accommodations for 300 passengers, and a clear prothe deck house.

The weight of the iron in the Persia when aunched was 2,200 tons, and, with the engines, .400 tons of coals, and full cargo, her weight will be 5,400 tons, with which she will draw 23 feet of water. Her accommodation is for 1,200 tons measurement of goods. Steam being her sole motive agent she is but lightly rigged with three masts. Bets are offered that she will accomplish the trip between Europe and America in seven days .- Balt. Sun of

## Tribute to "Old Ironsides."

The Senate of New Jersey, on Tuesday, adopted the following joint resolution with reference to Commodore Charles Stewart:

Charles Stewart of the U. S. Navy.

Whereas, Commodore Charles Stewart, an minent citizen of this State, by the action of that He who feeds the young ravens will put it a Board, created under the act of Congress, passed February 28th, 1855, entitled "An act o promote the efficiency of the Navy," has peen deposed from his well-earned position of Senior Post Captain of the United States Navy, and placed upon the retired list authorized by said act; and whereas, the said action of said Board has been approved by the President of the United States, but Commodore Stewart has appealed from the same to the representatives of the American people in Congress assembled; and whereas, judgment of this Legislature the said action of said Board is grossly unjust to Commodore Stewart, and against the wishes and sense of ustice of a large majority of his fellow-citizens of this State; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to obtain from Congress such legislation or action as may be necessary and proper to reverse the said action of the said Board, and the approval thereof by the President of the United States, and to restore the said Commodore Charles Stewart to his late position of Senior Post Captain of the Navy. And be it resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to Commodore Charles Stewart, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

#### From the National Intelligencer of yesterday. Death of Commodore Morris.

It is with profound regret that we have announce the death of Commodore CHARLES MORRIS, senior retained officer of the United States Navy. He expired at half-past four clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Washington, of inflammation of the lungs, in the 72d year of his age. Commodore MORRIS entered the Navy in the year 1799, and was, in the year 1813, for gallant and distinguished services, promoted to the rank which he held at the time of his death. His eminent services and his high standing in the Navy are indelib recorded in the history of his country, and ar known to all. It may be added to his honor on the unvarying testimony of his bother of ficers, and without disparagement to any of th gallant men who adorn the ranks of our Navy that Commodore Morris, at the time of h death, was, in all the varied qualities which constitute excellence in his profession, th ablest naval commander in the world. Nothin ever turned him from the line of duty, an when, at the end of fifty-seven years, he reache the highest point of professional honor, he might truly have said, "I have gained the palm out not without labor.

#### Slavery at the North.

The seven several enumerations of the innabitants of the United States, reveal some facts relative to slavery north of Mason and Dixon's line, which at this day appear curi-

Maine.-This State has had no slaves. New Hampshire .- In 1760, 158 slaves; in 800, 17; after that date none. Vermont.-In 1790, 17 slaves; afterward

Massachusetts.-None by any census. Rhode Island .- In 1790, 952 slaves; in 1800,

31; in 1810, 103; in 1820, 48; in 1830, 17; in 1840, 4; in 1850, none. New York.-In 1790, 21,324 slaves; in 1800. 20,353; in 1810, 15,017; in 1820, 10,088; in 1830, 75; in 1840, 4, in 1850, none.

New Jersey .- In 1790, 11,423 slaves; in 1800. 12,422; in 1810, 10,851; 1820, 7,657; in 1830. 2,254; in 1840, 674; in 1850, 325. Pennsylvania.-In 1790, 3,737 slaves: in

1800, 706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, In the new States north of the Ohio, slavery had but a slight foothold. The census of 1840 mentions 3 in Ohio, no

other census returns any. Michigan is represented to have had 24 slaves in 1810, and 32 in 1830. Indiana had 135 by the census of 1800, 237

n 1810, 190 in 1820, and 3 in 1840. Illinois had 168 slaves in 1810, 117 in 1820. 47 in 1830, 331 in 1840, and none in 1850. Wisconsin had 11 in 1840, and

Iowa had 16 the same year.

#### Female in Male Attire - Singular Dis-· covery.

In Baltimore, Wednesday night, a young lady, about nineteen years of age, was arrested by the watchmen in male attire. She was recognized by a gentleman from Albany, N. Y. as the daughter of a wealthy citizen of that place. She served as a nurse in Norfolk during the epidemic. The American says:

On Tuesday afternoon a person dressed the garb of a man, arrived by the Philadelphia train and stopped at Sherwood's Hotel, at the corner of Fayette and Harrison streets, regisering the name of Charles Walters. The party had the features of a woman, but no suspicion was at the time excited. On Wednesday morning she came down stairs and called for breakfast, which was disposed of, and she sallied out into the city. While she was at breakfast, the proprietor engaged in conversation with as soon as she left, expressed his suspicion that it was a female in male apparel. During the day the chambermaid moved the valise of the guest when it opened, and a pair of corsetts, such as are worn by ladies, dropped on the floor. This fact increased the suspicion, but nothing was said about it until night, when the intelligence was conveyed to the house that a female in the male garb had been arrested and conveyed to the middle district watchhouse. She stated that she was from Albany, where her parents now reside; that her name is Caroline Walters; and she was induced to leave home to search for a young man named William Auld, whom she learned had come to this city.

The young lady is very pretty of rather large size and fascinating in her conversation. On Thursday morning another young person dressed in male attire, but evidently a woman, called at the Sherwood House and asked for "Mr Walters," and upon being told that Miss W. had been arrested, made her escape. Miss Walters will be sent back to her father at

Conviction of a Clergyman for Forgery. At the York assizes, says a late English paper, before Mr. Baron Martin, the Rev. Wm. eresford, aged fifty-six, was indicted for hav ing, on the 4th November, 1848, at Bradford, uttered a forged endorsement, (using the name of Mr. Kaye) of a bill of exchange for the payment of £100, with intention to defraud samuel Laycock. It was stated during the trial that the prisoner is brother to General Beresford, now Adjutant General in India, and the cousin of Lord Dacies and next heir to that title, and holds a living in Cork. His ordship summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a few minutes deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. The sentence of the court was, that he be transported for the period of his natural life. The prisoner, who appeared surprised at the extent of his sentence, had to assisted from the dock.

SLAVERY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION .- The National Council of the Cherokee Nation some time since passed an act to preserve slavery in that territory, and to prohibit the employment of abolitionists in the public schools. The bill. however, was subsequently vetoed by Chief Scenes on the Icc.

The Philadelphia papers notice ice on the Delaware, river and says:

"Troups of men and boys are daily to be seen either sliding or skating upon its surface, while here and there may be seen shivering men standing behind rude bars dealing out hot oyster soup or vile liquor. Near these bars or ooths, each by the way, having the American flag gaily floating in the breeze, some enterprizing youth may be seen with a table, cov-ered with what is known in the sporting world as a sweat cloth, while he sits, with box and dice in hand and about a dollar in small change, waiting for some one to try his luck. Near the shore boys kindle large fires, by which those who are about to skate can fasten the irons to their feet to whom they look for a small remuneration. In sheltered nooks, old women do a thriving business by selling cakes, cigars, &c., and altogether the scene is an ani-

At St. Louis the Missouri river is frozen over to the depth of three and a half feet. The Mirror of Saturday says:

"On the Illinois side, but some considerable distance from the shore, were pitched several canvas tents, at the entrance of which were placed boys, hollooing out, 'hot coffee,' 'hot whisky punches,' 'Tom and Jerry,' 'whisky slings,' &c. Some of the 'fancy,' too, and sporting characters had their fare and roulette tables in full blast. At the end of the ice road at the other side, is placed a large board, with the inscription, in monster letters, 'Mississippi Avenue.' This was the great centre of attraction, as in this immediate locality everything was to be found to stimulate and heat the 'inner man.' Thousands of skaters might be seen gliding in every direction over the icy surface. Boys and girls, young ladies and their loving swains, old men and their better halves, negroes of all variety of shade, from the pure African jet to the light brown, swelled the immense gathering, and completely covered the river opposite the city. Sets were formed on the ice, and dancing kept up until a late hour at night.

THE MORTALITY OF 1855 .- The following table shows the number of deaths, from promiant disasses in 1855 in the form painting 1 A.

	near diseases in 1835, in the four principal A			
8	lantic cities:			
y	Philad phia		Balti- more.	Boston
r,	Consumption1.322		846	718
f-	Convulsions 628		128	127
e	Cholera 10			
٧,	Cholera infantum. 565	1.141	323	221
8	Cholera morbus 28	43	19	15
h	Diarrhea 178	800	30	21
2221	Dysentery 266	575	199	139
e	Scarlet fever 155	992	131	65
g	Typhus fever 224	159	95	81
	Inflam. of lungs 160	1.168	117	189
d	Smallpox 173	106	63	192
e	Marasmus 441	1,502	1	85
1,	Stillborn 618	1 581	402	* *
'	Other diseases5,541	10,365	3.100	1,187
	Total10,509	23.107	5,447	4,030
	Under 5 years, 5.296	14.213	2.520	1 979

\* In Boston the stillborn are not reported.

Dangerous Eating-Poisonous Birds. Any person going through the markets may otice the large amount of pheasants exhibited for sale. They should beware, however, of purchasing them, for they are no more fit to eat than so much poison. The bird is not only out of season, but the recent snow storm has deprived it of its ordinary food, and it now has to resort to anything it can procure, generally the leaves of evergreen trees and bushes, some of them rank poison. An individual will eat a pheasant for supper, and congestion of the brain will ensue, or he will suddenly fall dead, and the coroner's verdict will be apoplexy. A whole family will be taken sick, and, unless the peculiar habits of the pheasant are known, they will seek in vain for the cause. Death frequently happens in this way. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, when the officers indulged themselves in pheasant shooting on Wissahickon heights, seven persons were poisoned at the supper succeeding the sport. The bird, unable on account of the depth of the snow to find his natural food, was compelled to feed on the buds and leaves of the laurel, (Kalmia Latifolia.) Death ensued. A scientific friend has just exhibited to us the crop and intestines, with the body of a pheasant, weing 11b 14foz. The crop and stomach were crammed with half decomposed laurel. One pair of such birds might render a family helpless for weeks, if not poison them to death.

### [Philadelphia Ledger. Alleged Panel Thieves.

The arrest of Wm. Connelly, and Margaret M. Duval, (the latter being the female at whose instance Judge Steuart was tried for alleged corruption in office,) has already been mentioned as having taken place in New York, to answer a charge in Boston. The Courier thus To the society for encouraging Jewish explains the matter:

"In September last, William F. Johnson, a trader of Vermont, was in this city on business, and while seeking a hotel was accosted by a well-dressed man, who offered to show him on his way. Mr. Johnson followed the stranger to a house at the West end, where he was ushered into a room and requested to wait a moment when he should be taken to a hotel. While Mr. Johnson was waiting, a female entered the room, and became suddenly quite familiar with In the midst of this two men rushed violently into the room, charged Mr. Johnson with taking improper liberties with the woman, who the person who had brought Mr. J. to the house alleged was his wife. He pretended to be quite indignant, and paid no heed to the protestation of innocence on the part of Mr. Johnson, but finally seemed willing to settle

the matter in a financial way. "After a good deal of negotiation, during which various threats were made of violence and prosecution if a settlement of the matter was not immediately accomplished. Mr. Johnson paid over the sum of \$100-all that he had about him-gave a note for \$150 more, and signed a paper that he had made an aggravated assault upon the woman, and was willing to make all the amend in his power. The sum of \$20 was then 'generously' returned to Mr. J., in order to pay his expenses back to Vermont and after informing the police of the facts, he immediatly left for home."

It appears that the testimony elicited from Mrs. Duval on the trial of Judge Stuart inshe and Connelly (her reputed husband) were the authors of the outrage on the Vermonter, and hence their arrest. They have been held to await the requisition of the Governor of Mas-

Tongue Frozen Fast .- In Cincinnati on the 10th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a fluted iron lamp post-the thermometer at that time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast, of course, and the poor boy suffered great agony. everal persons endeavored to release him, but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went into the Telegraph House and which he bathed the tongue of the suffering still, in addition to their other defenses, such as boy, finally liberating about one half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The boy was taken to his ome in extreme agony.

non A letter from Gottingen reports the death of Professor Karl Friedrich Hermann, in the 52d year of his age. He was one of the best Philologists in Germany, and drew many students to Gottingen.

The Rothschilds and their Wealth. The following are extracts from a letter lately received at the Department of State from Franckfort sur Maine, dated the 10th of

"There died in this city, on the 6th instant, at the age of eighty-two years five months and twenty four days. Baron Amschel Mayer von Rothschild, Privy Counsellor of the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, Privy Finance Counsellor of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Privy Commer-cial Counsellor of the King of Prussia, Consul at Frankfort for the Kingdom of Bavaria, Consul General for the Duchy of Parma, Commander and Knight of several high orders, and chief and senior of the celebrated banking firm of M. A. Rothschild & Sons, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

"The decease of Baron Rothschild is still the topic of conversation in the city. I dare say that, in a long series of years, no event has created so great a sensation and so much attracted the attention of the whole population as the decease of this person. He was rendered popular, not only by his social position and vast wealth, but by his personal appearance and habits. There was scarcely a man in Frankfort to whom the 'Old Rothschild' (as the people called him) was not known. Every day, when entering or leaving his banking house, he was surrounded by a crowd of poor. His will ingness to give and the good humor with which he distributed his benefits were never disturbed by the importunities of these turbulent assem-

Baron Rothschild was popular with all classes, because his benevolence extended to all distinctions of political and religious par-

"He was a rigid observer of all the require ments of his faith, to such a degree that, at the sumptuous feasts to which he was invited or which he gave at his own residence, he was never known to touch any meat not prepared according to the Jewish mode, and neither sickness nor inclemency of the weather was able to restrain him from the performance of his religious duties and ceremonies. He belonged to the orthodox fraction of the Jewish community, but his benefits extended to all alike.

I have seen a list of yearly distributions made for the account of Baron Rothschild. from which it appears that not less than 2,600 Christian families had profited by his bounty. The weekly 'distribution' for his account amounted to at least 50,000 florins per year, and probably an equal sum was sent abroad for the relief of the indigent. Besides these gifts he contributed to all public institutions of charity, as well as for art, literature, and the

"Whilst his liberality towards his fellow citizens afforded them a constant relief, his own personal habits were extremely simple. With such great wealth, favored with the friendship and esteem of sovereigns, loaded with honors and distinctions, Baron Rothschild never forgot the origin of so exalted a position. The humble cottage in the dark and narrow street (called the 'street of the Jews') in which he and his brothers were born, was visited by him daily during the lifetime of his mother, who could never be persuaded to exchange that humble habitation for any of the sumptuous palaces offered to her by the love and veneraion of her sons.

"Baron Rothschild was no less kind and affectionate towards his family at large. He was married for more than fifty years, but had no children. His wife died in 1848, and his affections have been devoted to his sisters and brethren and to their numerous progeny. He was the eldest of five brothers, and outlived them all, with the exception of one, (Baron James Rothschild, of Paris.) Two of them (Charles and Solomon) died in the course of last year.

"At another time I may extend this notice of the personal character of Baron Rothschild, and give some details concerning his capacity for business, of the skill, perseverance, and good luck which enabled the Rothschilds to extend all over the world their name and influence; to form a banking establishment whose wealth and importance have been unparalleled to the present time, and can scarcely be supereded by their success

"The fortune left by Baron Amschel Mayer von Rothschild is estimated at over sixty millions of florins; that left by Baron Charles, at seventeen millions, and by Baron Solom at forty-eight millions of florins.

"The will of Baron Rothschild was made in 1849. The charitable bequests are much less important than the benevolence exercised by him during a long course of years had prepared people to expect. Among other items of the will are the following:

To establish a "foundation" for the poor Frankfort, to keep up the weekly dis tribution of alms at the "Old Roths-childs' house, in the street of the

Jews, &c...... 1,200,000 To furnish dowers to Jewish maiden the interest on 50,000 florins, (three years' interest for one portion)..... 10,000 tions.... To pay for Jewish service in his dwell-20,000 ing (as heretofore) the interest on.... To found a majorat in favor of his

nephew Anselm, son of Solomon.... 4,000,000 To his nephew Maria Charles, son of Charles..... 1.000.000 "To a second son of Charles William be gave his large house and gardens. The domains and properties possessed by the deceased in different countries are likewise distributed among the different branches of the Rothschilds, so that the greater bulk of this large fortune remains in the family.

"The most pleasing feature in the disposition made of this property is the provision to continue forever the weekly distribution of alms at the 'Rothschild old house in the street of the Jews.' This cannot fail to be an incalculable benefit to the poor of Frankfort. "The funeral of Baron Rothschild took

place on Sunday last, according to the simple and modest custom of the Jewish religion. The body was followed by his family, the attendants and friends of the house, by more than one thousand persons of all classes and religions, and by some one hundred and fifty equipages. The ministers of the Protestant church also attended the funeral. Their senior, the Dean Frederick, expressed publicly to Baron James Rothschild the thanks of the community for all the benefits bestowed on it by the deceased. In reply, Baron James said that so long as the family of Rothschild conduced the Boston authorities to suspect that tinued to exist the poor of Frankfort should constantly enjoy their solicitude.7

> THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES .- A writer in the New Orleans Delta contends that Mrs. Gaines is by no means certain of obtaining a fortune by the late decision in her favor. He No. 474 Penn. Avenue, two doors below U.S. opinion, and adds : The probate of a will is a mere ex parte pro-

ceeding, and is always granted if the applicant can make out a prima facie case, but it has no binding effect on any one. Should Mrs. Gaines attempt to claim any property sold by her exbrought some hot water and whisky, with ecutors under the former, the parties sued could prescription, attack the validity of the will, or as the court observes, "show that no such will was executed."

The probability is that Mrs. Gaines would not be able to recover anything from Daniel Clark's estate, even if there were a valid will in her favor, except what she might obtain by compromises from parties who do not wish to be annoyed by litigation, for the simple reason that leaving at 42 a. m., and from Washington at be annoyed by litigation, for the simple that Daniel Clark's estate always was, and still 4½ p. m.
May 5—tf.

Lord John Russell's Letter about Nica-

The following is the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, which was communicated by the President to the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, agreeably to

London, January 19, 1853. Sir: In treating of the affairs of the Mosquito, I must, in the first place, refer you to a espatch of Lord Malmesbury of the 16th July,

1852, upon this subject.

assumed the protection and defence of the Mosquito Indians, the position of all parties has First. Spain, instead of exercising absolute sovereignty over Central America, and prohibit-ing all commerce on the coasts under her sway,

It is evident that since Great Britain first

has entirely lost her dominion over the conti nent, from Cape Horn to Florida.

Second. The Mosquito Indians, instead of governing their own tribe according to their own customs, furnish a name and title to Euro peans and Americans, who carry on trade a Greytown and along the coast of Mosquito ac

cording to the usages of civilized nations. Third. Great Britain, instead of having an interest in the defence of the Mosquito Indians for the sake of rescuing part of the territory of Central America from Spanish control and obtaining an authority for her commerce, has no other interest in Musquito than that which is derived from an honorable regard for her old connection with the Indian nation of Mos-

Her Majesty's Government has for several years endeavored to suit her engagements to the altered circumstances of the case, but every proposal that has been made with this view had countered some insuperable obstacle. The contentions in Central America between Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras, the absence of any authority with which any permanent agreement could be made, unfounded jealousies of Great Britain, and various other circumstances have prevented a settlement of this

vexatious question.

In conformity with the opinions stated in Lord Malmesbury's despatch of July 18th, to which I have already referred you, I have to state that the Committee of Government of Greytown are in fact the real power that exercises authority in that part of Central America. To her Majesty's Government it would be a matter of indifference whether that authority was exercised in the name of the King of Mosquito or in the name of Greytown itself but it is desirable that what is apparent should be made to conform as far as possible with what is real. What is apparent is, that the King of Mosquito exercises sovereignty over Greytown; what is real is, that he had no authority there whatever, but that a committee of Europeans and Americans carry on the gov-

ernment of that port.
What her Majesty's Government, therefore, would consider a good and final arrangement

1st. That Greytown should be a free and indeendent port, connected with Mosquito by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be

agreed upon.
2d. That indemification or advantages equivalent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 30th of April, 1852, shall be assured to Mosquito in return for its withdrawal from its present position in regard to

Grevtown. 3. That Great Britain and the United States, without guarantying Greytown, should be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the free city or port of Greytown rom whatever quarter it might be attacked.

What is essential and of immediate impor-tance is, that the authorities of Greytown should be ready to assume either unqualified independence, with an engagement to defend Mosquito, or a qualified independence, owing allegiance and support to Mosquito.

For this purpose some person qualified to treat should proceed at once to Greytown. Whether a naval officer of her Majesty or a civil one would be the fitter person to be enwith this mission, I must leave you to decide. It would be desirable if the Government of the United States should concur in these views, that a new convention, in the place of the unaccepted project of agreement of April, 1852, should be proposed and concluded, and that a person similarly qualified should be sent by this Government at the same

time, and for the same object. I have only further to say that the indemnity to Mosquito might possibly not be made in money, but in greater security for a certain fixed territory within which the free port of Greytown, assisted by her Majesty's ships-ofwar, might manage to defend the Mosquito nation.

The Governor-general of Canada and the authorities in other of her Majesty's North American possessions have made from time to time agreements somewhat similar. The President of the United States has frequently 5,000 made conventions with Indians to the like

The peculiarity of this case is, that certain neighboring States deny altogether the independence of Mosquito, and the Mosquito nation are liable every day to new incursions upon their territory. We can make no complete provision against this danger. Our policy is to do all that honor and humanity require in behalf of the Mosquito nation; but we intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th April, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty, either direct or indirect, in Central America.

Memorandum in Mr. Everett's Handwriting. Mr. Crampton authorized me to communicate this to Congress in any way I thought The American Almanac gives the fol-

J. RUSSELL.

owing as the total population of the globe: Atrica..... 100,000,000 America ..... 57,000,000 Polynesia . . . . . . . . . 1,500,000 Total...... 1,050,169,403

A PROFITABLE VENTURE .- A Boston ship aden with ice, is frozen fast near Richmone Va., with ice two feet thick in the river and pond adjacent.

# JONAS P. LEVY.

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